

---

[The Paducah Daily Sun](#)[Newspapers](#)

---

10-11-1898

## The Paducah Daily Sun, October 11, 1898

The Paducah Daily Sun

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.murraystate.edu/pds>

---

### Recommended Citation

The Paducah Daily Sun, "The Paducah Daily Sun, October 11, 1898" (1898). *The Paducah Daily Sun*. 512.  
<https://digitalcommons.murraystate.edu/pds/512>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Newspapers at Murray State's Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Paducah Daily Sun by an authorized administrator of Murray State's Digital Commons. For more information, please contact [msu.digitalcommons@murraystate.edu](mailto:msu.digitalcommons@murraystate.edu).

## PICTURE TAKEN.

**A Man in the Lockup May Prove**  
**to Be a Mar-**  
**derer.**

He Denies Being the Man Who  
Is Wanted, How-  
ever.

A photograph was this morning taken of a colored prisoner in the kitchen who gave the name of Will

Robert Huma, who is wanted in Birmingham on a charge of murdering a man named Jim Davis. Cards were received at police headquarters

saying that Harris be arrested, and Officer Gray, last evening, in looking in a Court street saloon, discovered the suspect who was arrested. He

the suspect, who was arrested. The  
admits being from Birmingham, and  
answers the description generally,  
even as to disposition and habits.

The chief of police of Birmingham was telegraphed, and he answered to hold the man and send photo-

**LOW RATES TO ST. LOUIS.**

On account of the St. Louis Fall Festivities the Illinois Central Railroad Company will on Tuesday, Sept. 13th and each succeeding Tuesday

until Oct. 25th sell tickets to St. Louis and return at one and one third fare for the round trip, good for three days.

succeeding Thursday until Oct. 27th  
at one fare for the round trip, good  
for three days.

On account of the St. Louis Fair, tickets will be sold from Oct. 2 until Oct. 8th inclusive at one fare for the round trip, good returning until Oct.

Don't you know Plantation Chill  
Cure is guaranteed to cure you?

---



## er in the Market

**Lowest Prices at**

# Shoe Man

## DEMO ENDS

\_\_\_\_\_



## Tailor-Made Skirts and Suits

This department never before received such careful attention from us—and the result is a perfect assortment of the very swiftest garments made by experienced tailors. The most stylish suits will cost you only \$10.00 to \$25.00.

Our skirt leader—a full percale lined, velvet bound black brocade skirt—\$12.50

## The Latest Fashions in Millinery

Hundreds of the best styles for different faces.

Walking hats, good felt, with ribbon bands, 75c.

New felt sailors, 75c.

Brim rolled and stitched brim felt hats, all colors, 50c.

New amber pin hair ornaments, 15c and 25c.

Pretty jewel hat pins, 25c.

## Military Caps, 35c.

The best value in the city—a stylish military cap with gilt braid and cord trimming, 35c.

## Special Carpet Values

Extra heavy ingrain and granite carpets, 25c yard.

Quarter wool ingrain carpets, best wearing qualities, for 35c yard.

Full weight half-wool ingrain carpets in new patterns, 45c yard.

Our 50c all-wool carpets are made of extra long heavy yarn, and are guaranteed satisfactory.

Full line of bright patterns in good tapestry Brussels, 60c yard.

Genuine bargain—beautiful patterns in fine Axminster carpets for 75c yard.

Linoleum, good value, 35c yard.

## Smyrna Rugs

Our assortment of Smyrna rugs is an immense one. Sizes 18x36 up to 48x84 inches; quality the very best, and prices about what ask for inferior goods.

Our \$1.98 line of rugs is especially pleasing. Come in and see.

We make a specialty of fine Curtains and Draperies.

# ELLIS

## Rudy & Phillips

221 BROADWAY

## THE PADUCAH DAILY SUN

Published every afternoon, except Sunday, by the SUN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office: No. 218 Broadway.

Subscription prices: \$4.50 per annum in advance; \$5.00 per annum in arrears; \$1.00 per month; 10 cents per week; 10 cents per copy.

## LEAVES DEMOCRACY.

F. Haley, of Fort Dodge, formerly chairman of the Iowa state committee and a member of the present committee, sent a letter to Chairman Townsend, renouncing from the committee on ground that the democratic party had become a party of opposition, and to which he had no right to belong.

## LEAVES DEMOCRACY.

F. Haley, of Fort Dodge, formerly chairman of the Iowa state committee and a member of the present committee, sent a letter to Chairman Townsend, renouncing from the committee on ground that the democratic party had become a party of opposition, and to which he had no right to belong.

## LEAVES DEMOCRACY.

F. Haley, of Fort Dodge, formerly chairman of the Iowa state committee and a member of the present committee, sent a letter to Chairman Townsend, renouncing from the committee on ground that the democratic party had become a party of opposition, and to which he had no right to belong.

## LEAVES DEMOCRACY.

F. Haley, of Fort Dodge, formerly chairman of the Iowa state committee and a member of the present committee, sent a letter to Chairman Townsend, renouncing from the committee on ground that the democratic party had become a party of opposition, and to which he had no right to belong.

## LEAVES DEMOCRACY.

F. Haley, of Fort Dodge, formerly chairman of the Iowa state committee and a member of the present committee, sent a letter to Chairman Townsend, renouncing from the committee on ground that the democratic party had become a party of opposition, and to which he had no right to belong.

## LEAVES DEMOCRACY.

F. Haley, of Fort Dodge, formerly chairman of the Iowa state committee and a member of the present committee, sent a letter to Chairman Townsend, renouncing from the committee on ground that the democratic party had become a party of opposition, and to which he had no right to belong.

## LEAVES DEMOCRACY.

F. Haley, of Fort Dodge, formerly chairman of the Iowa state committee and a member of the present committee, sent a letter to Chairman Townsend, renouncing from the committee on ground that the democratic party had become a party of opposition, and to which he had no right to belong.

## LEAVES DEMOCRACY.

F. Haley, of Fort Dodge, formerly chairman of the Iowa state committee and a member of the present committee, sent a letter to Chairman Townsend, renouncing from the committee on ground that the democratic party had become a party of opposition, and to which he had no right to belong.

## LEAVES DEMOCRACY.

F. Haley, of Fort Dodge, formerly chairman of the Iowa state committee and a member of the present committee, sent a letter to Chairman Townsend, renouncing from the committee on ground that the democratic party had become a party of opposition, and to which he had no right to belong.

## LEAVES DEMOCRACY.

F. Haley, of Fort Dodge, formerly chairman of the Iowa state committee and a member of the present committee, sent a letter to Chairman Townsend, renouncing from the committee on ground that the democratic party had become a party of opposition, and to which he had no right to belong.

## LEAVES DEMOCRACY.

F. Haley, of Fort Dodge, formerly chairman of the Iowa state committee and a member of the present committee, sent a letter to Chairman Townsend, renouncing from the committee on ground that the democratic party had become a party of opposition, and to which he had no right to belong.

## SOCIETY NOTES.

The Magazine club will meet next Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock with Mrs. A. R. Meyers, for the purpose of reorganizing for the coming year. Reports will be read from Harper's, Scribner's and Atlantic Monthly.

The meetings are always very entertaining and interesting, and a membership is highly prized by those fortunate enough to belong to the club.

The Young Ladies' Cinque club will meet tomorrow with Mrs. Edward Vaughan. Many were the popular club last season, and the present season gives promise of being a repetition of the last season's pleasant diversion.

Mrs. G. Fetter Stickney and little daughter arrived home from a pleasant visit to Mr. Stickney's parents in St. Louis today.

Miss Minnie Matheon Leonard, of Kaddyville, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and left with her sister, Mrs. Wheeler Campbell, for St. Louis today.

Miss Leonard has a host of friends in this city who are always pleased to welcome her arrival.

Have you a camera? If not you must get one right away if you wish to be up-to-date.

Many of our young people have their cameras—and can give the professional photographer pointers—several of them are first class artists and devote a great deal of time to their "bobby."

One young devotee showed me a series of pictures, taken by a friend of her's, showing her in several charming poses.

In one she is in the kitchen cooking a meal; in another she is in the parlor putting up preserves; in another she is in her pretty room "fixing up" her household expense book; and in another she is in the parlor entertaining her best beau, and from her expression she seems to enjoy the last occupation best of all.

They had evidently taken a long ride and were completely tired out. A fallen tree, off from the road a short distance, afforded a very comfortable seat for them. Their wheels were left stacked along the roadside, and their principal occupation seemed to be to get a much needed rest. The young man must have been pleading his case eloquently, if drooping eyes, and a flushed cheek, on the part of the girl meant anything. But probably the ride had caused the beautiful color on her fair cheeks.

"May I kiss you?" he asked, and waited some moments for the reply. "A kiss denotes one of three things—on the hand 'tis a sign of respect, on the forehead a sign of friendship, and a kiss on the mouth is a sign of—ah—something more, which do you prefer?" Something in the words startled the young man for a moment and when he looked at the fair maiden again she had pulled her jaunty cap down over her fair head, and thrust her hands deep in her jacket pocket.

For coats and coats trimmed with fur will be universally worn this winter. In fact, fur of all widths will be applied to costumes and hats. Whereas it is a bit early to consider fur garments and their acceptable warmth, they are nevertheless important features of the latest importations at the modistes. Gold and beaded galleons will be used to decorate many of the fur garments, and it will be found especially convenient to apply to last season's jackets that are being remodeled. The most fashionable galleon is a flexible braided braid, worn in harmonious silk and colors with the galleon lamb and broad-tail jackets that had blouse fronts last winter are now being remodeled into close fitting jackets with cutaway tails set on the front to show elaborate waistcoats of velvet over which handkerchiefs of white lace. Wraps are universally out with a Medici collar. The sensation in for this year is white broad-tail. Garments lined with this rare fur will be as scarce as black diamonds, as it is only occasionally that white stillborn lambs are found. Fur coats and capes are lined with bright colored broadcloths and white satin. Chinchilla will be as popular as it was last season, and it will be used for revers and collars on Persian lamb and seal skin jackets.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Nelson have gone to Chicago to live. They have a host of friends in this city who wish to see them leave, and wish them well in their new home. Mr. Nelson has accepted a position with Mr. A. W. Williams, formerly of this city, and will also represent Friedman, Keller & Co., of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burnett entertain the As You Like It club Thursday evening, October 13. This is the first meeting of this popular club this season.

Mrs. Hallie Webber, of Poplar Bluff, Mo., arrived today to spend a few days with her mother, Mrs. Fannie Baker. She was accompanied by Miss Pearl Duncan, a charming young lady of Poplar Bluff, who will be her guest for a few days.

Mr. Hal Corbett returned yesterday from a trip to Boston and other eastern cities.

The German club will give the first dance of the season at the Palmer Thursday evening.

Mrs. G. H. Wernick, of Clarksville, Tenn., will arrive in the city today, on a visit to the family of her uncle, Capt. Joe Fowler. Mrs. Wernick has always been popular in Paducah society, and her many friends will gladly welcome her coming.

Miss Helen Settle entertained her friends at supper last Friday evening at her home on North State.

## LIQUID AIR.

The Cost of Its Production Has Been Reduced to Ten Cents Per Gallon.

It Will Now Become a Commercial Commodity—Facts About Liquid Air.

[Editorial Comment.]

Liquid air, the coldest thing known to science, supplying the most wonderful force in nature, is soon to be put upon the market as a commercial commodity.

By means of an invention recently patented the cost of the production of liquid air has been reduced from \$6 per gallon to 10 cents per gallon.

The production of liquid air as a commercial basis is a proposition that not only affects power-using industries and ice and refrigerating plants, but is also destined to revolutionize many other businesses, develop new industries and to proportionately stimulate the advertising of enterprises affected by its use.

As a medicine liquid air is regarded as the most powerful tonic ever discovered, exceeding even ozone and oxygen. For \$1, or perhaps less, one will soon be able to purchase from his druggist a bottle of perfectly pure liquid air, just as one now buys a bottle of cod liver oil or biters, and with the aid of this pure air consumptives will regain strength and laetitia victims will enjoy refreshing slumber.

A company has been organized in New York for the purpose of controlling and exploiting the inventions for liquefying air by the process and apparatus of Oscar P. Ostergerg and Morris Berger, president and vice-president respectively. R. M. Gardener is secretary and treasurer. The company is building a plant in New York city, at Byder avenue and 136th street, with a capacity of fifty gallons per minute, and this plant will be in operation by the first of next January.

Liquid air has the appearance of pure water, with that faint tinge of blue so noticeable in clear, still firm ice. It is the air we breathe reduced to 800 form under high pressure and expansion. Its temperature is over 200 degrees below zero, and it supplies force just as steam does and may be utilized in the same manner as steam power is utilized. It is a portable energy and can be bottled and transported, to be released at will. It will drive bicycles, horseless carriages, railway trains, ocean liners—in fact, do anything that steam or electricity or any other mechanical power is made to do.

Liquid air is more intensely interesting than the Roentgen ray or any electrical invention of modern times (one gallon of it reduced to its lowest temperature is equivalent for refrigerating purposes to a ton of ice. A smaller full placed in an ordinary icechest will maintain a temperature of zero in the refrigerator for twenty-four hours. A quart of the liquid placed in a ventilating apparatus will keep the temperature of a dwelling house at 60 degrees during the hottest summer day. A gallon applied as power for operating an electric dynamo will generate sufficient heat to do the cooking, run the incandescent electric lights, and in winter heat the entire house by electric radiators. It has a higher commercial value than any other known explosive—one gallon of liquid air when chemically treated with alcohol or ether doing the work of 1000 worth of dynamite or nitro-glycerine.

At a temperature of 280 degrees below zero liquid air has an expansive power of 3,000 pounds to the square inch and possesses a latent

## LIQUID AIR.

The Cost of Its Production Has Been Reduced to Ten Cents Per Gallon.

It Will Now Become a Commercial Commodity—Facts About Liquid Air.

[Editorial Comment.]

Liquid air, the coldest thing known to science, supplying the most wonderful force in nature, is soon to be put upon the market as a commercial commodity.

By means of an invention recently patented the cost of the production of liquid air has been reduced from \$6 per gallon to 10 cents per gallon.

The production of liquid air as a commercial basis is a proposition that not only affects power-using industries and ice and refrigerating plants, but is also destined to revolutionize many other businesses, develop new industries and to proportionately stimulate the advertising of enterprises affected by its use.

As a medicine liquid air is regarded as the most powerful tonic ever discovered, exceeding even ozone and oxygen. For \$1, or perhaps less, one will soon be able to purchase from his druggist a bottle of perfectly pure liquid air, just as one now buys a bottle of cod liver oil or biters, and with the aid of this pure air consumptives will regain strength and laetitia victims will enjoy refreshing slumber.

A company has been organized in New York for the purpose of controlling and exploiting the inventions for liquefying air by the process and apparatus of Oscar P. Ostergerg and Morris Berger, president and vice-president respectively. R. M. Gardener is secretary and treasurer. The company is building a plant in New York city, at Byder avenue and 136th street, with a capacity of fifty gallons per minute, and this plant will be in operation by the first of next January.

Liquid air has the appearance of pure water, with that faint tinge of blue so noticeable in clear, still firm ice. It is the air we breathe reduced to 800 form under high pressure and expansion. Its temperature is over 200 degrees below zero, and it supplies force just as steam does and may be utilized in the same manner as steam power is utilized. It is a portable energy and can be bottled and transported, to be released at will. It will drive bicycles, horseless carriages, railway trains, ocean liners—in fact, do anything that steam or electricity or any other mechanical power is made to do.

Liquid air is more intensely interesting than the Roentgen ray or any electrical invention of modern times (one gallon of it reduced to its lowest temperature is equivalent for refrigerating purposes to a ton of ice. A smaller full placed in an ordinary icechest will maintain a temperature of zero in the refrigerator for twenty-four hours. A quart of the liquid placed in a ventilating apparatus will keep the temperature of a dwelling house at 60 degrees during the hottest summer day. A gallon applied as power for operating an electric dynamo will generate sufficient heat to do the cooking, run the incandescent electric lights, and in winter heat the entire house by electric radiators. It has a higher commercial value than any other known explosive—one gallon of liquid air when chemically treated with alcohol or ether doing the work of 1000 worth of dynamite or nitro-glycerine.

At a temperature of 280 degrees below zero liquid air has an expansive power of 3,000 pounds to the square inch and possesses a latent

## LIQUID AIR.

The Cost of Its Production Has Been Reduced to Ten Cents Per Gallon.

It Will Now Become a Commercial Commodity—Facts About Liquid Air.

[Editorial Comment.]

Liquid air, the coldest thing known to science, supplying the most wonderful force in nature, is soon to be put upon the market as a commercial commodity.

By means of an invention recently patented the cost of the production of liquid air has been reduced from \$6 per gallon to 10 cents per gallon.

The production of liquid air as a commercial basis is a proposition that not only affects power-using industries and ice and refrigerating plants, but is also destined to revolutionize many other businesses, develop new industries and to proportionately stimulate the advertising of enterprises affected by its use.

As a medicine liquid air is regarded as the most powerful tonic ever discovered, exceeding even ozone and oxygen. For \$1, or perhaps less, one will soon be able to purchase from his druggist a bottle of perfectly pure liquid air, just as one now buys a bottle of cod liver oil or biters, and with the aid of this pure air consumptives will regain strength and laetitia victims will enjoy refreshing slumber.

A company has been organized in New York for the purpose of controlling and exploiting the inventions for liquefying air by the process and apparatus of Oscar P. Ostergerg and Morris Berger, president and vice-president respectively. R. M. Gardener is secretary and treasurer. The company is building a plant in New York city, at Byder avenue and 136th street, with a capacity of fifty gallons per minute, and this plant will be in operation by the first of next January.

Liquid air has the appearance of pure water, with that faint tinge of blue so noticeable in clear, still firm ice. It is the air we breathe reduced to 800 form under high pressure and expansion. Its temperature is over 200 degrees below zero, and it supplies force just as steam does and may be utilized in the same manner as steam power is utilized. It is a portable energy and can be bottled and transported, to be released at will. It will drive bicycles, horseless carriages, railway trains, ocean liners—in fact, do anything that steam or electricity or any other mechanical power is made to do.

Liquid air is more intensely interesting than the Roentgen ray or any electrical invention of modern times (one gallon of it reduced to its lowest temperature is equivalent for refrigerating purposes to a ton of ice. A smaller full placed in an ordinary icechest will maintain a temperature of zero in the refrigerator for twenty-four hours. A quart of the liquid placed in a ventilating apparatus will keep the temperature of a dwelling house at 60 degrees during the hottest summer day. A gallon applied as power for operating an electric dynamo will generate sufficient heat to do the cooking, run the incandescent electric lights, and in winter heat the entire house by electric radiators. It has a higher commercial value than any other known explosive—one gallon of liquid air when chemically treated with alcohol or ether doing the work of 1000 worth of dynamite or nitro-glycerine.

At a temperature of 280 degrees below zero liquid air has an expansive power of 3,000 pounds to the square inch and possesses a latent

## LIQUID AIR.

The Cost of Its Production Has Been Reduced to Ten Cents Per Gallon.

It Will Now Become a Commercial Commodity—Facts About Liquid Air.

[Editorial Comment.]

Liquid air, the coldest thing known to science, supplying the most wonderful force in nature, is soon to be put upon the market as a commercial commodity.

By means of an invention recently patented the cost of the production of liquid air has been reduced from \$6 per gallon to 10 cents per gallon.

The production of liquid air as a commercial basis is a proposition that not only affects power-using industries and ice and refrigerating plants, but is also destined to revolutionize many other businesses, develop new industries and to proportionately stimulate the advertising of enterprises affected by its use.

As a medicine liquid air is regarded as the most powerful tonic ever discovered, exceeding even ozone and oxygen. For \$1, or perhaps less, one will soon be able to purchase from his druggist a bottle of perfectly pure liquid air, just as one now buys a bottle of cod liver oil or biters, and with the aid of this pure air consumptives will regain strength and laetitia victims will enjoy refreshing slumber.

A company has been organized in New York for the purpose of controlling and exploiting the inventions for liquefying air by the process and apparatus of Oscar P. Ostergerg and Morris Berger, president and vice-president respectively. R. M. Gardener is secretary and treasurer. The company is building a plant in New York city, at Byder avenue and 136th street, with a capacity of fifty gallons per minute, and this plant will be in operation by the first of next January.

Liquid air has the appearance of pure water, with that faint tinge of blue so noticeable in clear, still firm ice. It is the air we breathe reduced to 800 form under high pressure and expansion. Its temperature is over 200 degrees below zero, and it supplies force just as steam does and may be utilized in the same manner as steam power is utilized. It is a portable energy and can be bottled and transported, to be released at will. It will drive bicycles, horseless carriages, railway trains, ocean liners—in fact, do anything that steam or electricity or any other mechanical power is made to do.

Liquid air is more intensely interesting than the Roentgen ray or any electrical invention of modern times (one gallon of it reduced to its lowest temperature is equivalent for refrigerating purposes to a ton of ice. A smaller full placed in an ordinary icechest will maintain a temperature of zero in the refrigerator for twenty-four hours. A quart of the liquid placed in a ventilating apparatus will keep the temperature of a dwelling house at 60 degrees during the hottest summer day. A gallon applied as power for operating an electric dynamo will generate sufficient heat to do the cooking, run the incandescent electric lights, and in winter heat the entire house by electric radiators. It has a higher commercial value than any other known explosive—one gallon of liquid air when chemically treated with alcohol or ether doing the work of 1000 worth of dynamite or nitro-glycerine.

At a temperature of 280 degrees below zero liquid air has an expansive power of 3,000 pounds to the square inch and possesses a latent

## LIQUID AIR.

The Cost of Its Production Has Been Reduced to Ten Cents Per Gallon.

It Will Now Become a Commercial Commodity—Facts About Liquid Air.

[Editorial Comment.]

Liquid air, the coldest thing known to science, supplying the most wonderful force in nature, is soon to be put upon the market as a commercial commodity.

By means of an invention recently patented the cost of the production of liquid air has been reduced from \$6 per gallon to 10 cents per gallon.

The production of liquid air as a commercial basis is a proposition that not only affects power-using industries and ice and refrigerating plants, but is also destined to revolutionize many other businesses, develop new industries and to proportionately stimulate the advertising of enterprises affected by its use.

As a medicine liquid air is regarded as the most powerful tonic ever discovered, exceeding even ozone and oxygen. For \$1, or perhaps less, one will soon be able to purchase from his druggist a bottle of perfectly pure liquid air, just as one now buys a bottle of cod liver oil or biters, and with the aid of this pure air consumptives will regain strength and laetitia victims will enjoy refreshing slumber.

A company has been organized in New York for the purpose of controlling and exploiting the inventions for liquefying air by the process and apparatus of Oscar P. Ostergerg and Morris Berger, president and vice-president respectively. R. M. Gardener is secretary and treasurer. The company is building a plant in New York city, at Byder avenue and 136th street, with a capacity of fifty gallons per minute, and this plant will be in operation by the first of next January.

Liquid air has the appearance of pure water, with that faint tinge of blue so noticeable in clear, still firm ice. It is the air we breathe reduced to 800 form under high pressure and expansion. Its temperature is over 200 degrees below zero, and it supplies force just as steam does and may be utilized in the same manner as steam power is utilized. It is a portable energy and can be bottled and transported, to be released at will. It will drive bicycles, horseless carriages, railway trains, ocean liners—in fact, do anything that steam or electricity or any other mechanical power is made to do.

Liquid air is more intensely interesting than the Roentgen ray or any electrical invention of modern times (one gallon of it reduced to its lowest temperature is equivalent for refrigerating purposes to a ton of ice. A smaller full placed in an ordinary icechest will maintain a temperature of zero in the refrigerator for twenty-four hours. A quart of the liquid placed in a ventilating apparatus will keep the temperature of a dwelling house at 60 degrees during the hottest summer day. A gallon applied as power for operating an electric dynamo will generate sufficient heat to do the cooking, run the incandescent electric lights, and in winter heat the entire house by electric radiators. It has a higher commercial value than any other known explosive—one gallon of liquid air when chemically treated with alcohol or ether doing the work of 1000 worth of dynamite or nitro-glycerine.

At a temperature of 280 degrees below zero liquid air has an expansive power of 3,000 pounds to the square inch and possesses a latent

## LIQUID AIR.

The Cost of Its Production Has Been Reduced to Ten Cents Per Gallon.

It Will Now Become a Commercial Commodity—Facts About Liquid Air.

[Editorial Comment.]

Liquid air, the coldest thing known to science, supplying the most wonderful force in nature, is soon to be put upon the market as a commercial commodity.

By means of an invention recently patented the cost of the production of liquid air has been reduced from \$6 per gallon to 10 cents per gallon.

The production of liquid air as a commercial basis is a proposition that not only affects power-using industries and ice and refrigerating plants, but is also destined to revolutionize many other businesses, develop new industries and to proportionately stimulate the advertising of enterprises affected by its use.

As a medicine liquid air is regarded as the most powerful tonic ever discovered, exceeding even ozone and oxygen. For \$1, or perhaps less, one will soon be able to purchase from his druggist a bottle of perfectly pure liquid air, just as one now buys a bottle of cod liver oil or biters, and with the aid of this pure air consumptives will regain strength and laetitia victims will enjoy refreshing slumber.

A company has been organized in New York for the purpose of controlling and exploiting the inventions for liquefying air by the process and apparatus of Oscar P. Ostergerg and Morris Berger, president and vice-president respectively. R. M. Gardener is secretary and treasurer. The company is building a plant in New York city, at Byder avenue and 136th street, with a capacity of fifty gallons per minute, and this plant will be in operation by the first of next January.

Liquid air has the appearance of pure water, with that faint tinge of blue so noticeable in clear, still firm ice. It is the air we breathe reduced to 800 form under high pressure and expansion. Its temperature is over 200 degrees below zero, and it supplies force just as steam does and may be utilized in the same manner as steam power is utilized. It is a portable energy and can be bottled and transported, to be released at will. It will drive bicycles, horseless carriages, railway trains, ocean liners—in fact, do anything that steam or electricity or any other mechanical power is made to do.

Liquid air is more intensely interesting than the Roentgen ray or any electrical invention of modern times (one gallon of it reduced to its lowest temperature is equivalent for refrigerating purposes to a ton of ice. A smaller full placed in an ordinary icechest will maintain a temperature of zero in the refrigerator for twenty-four hours. A quart of the liquid placed in a ventilating apparatus will keep the temperature of a dwelling house at 60 degrees during the hottest summer day. A gallon applied as power for operating an electric dynamo will generate sufficient heat to do the cooking, run the incandescent electric lights, and in winter heat the entire house by electric radiators. It has a higher commercial value than any other known explosive—one gallon of liquid air when chemically treated with alcohol or ether doing the work of 1000 worth of dynamite or nitro-glycerine.

At a temperature of 280 degrees below zero liquid air has an expansive power of 3,000 pounds to the square inch and possesses a latent

## LIQUID AIR.

The Cost of Its Production Has Been Reduced to Ten Cents Per Gallon.

It Will Now Become a Commercial Commodity—Facts About Liquid Air.

[Editorial Comment.]

Liquid air, the coldest thing known to science, supplying the most wonderful force in nature, is soon to be put upon the market as a commercial commodity.

By means of an invention recently patented the cost of the production of liquid air has been reduced from \$6 per gallon to 10 cents per gallon.

The production of liquid air as a commercial basis is a proposition that not only affects power-using industries and ice and refrigerating plants, but is also destined to revolutionize many other businesses, develop new industries and to proportionately stimulate the advertising of enterprises affected by its use.

As a medicine liquid air is regarded as the most powerful tonic ever discovered, exceeding even ozone and oxygen. For \$1, or perhaps less, one will soon be able to purchase from his druggist a bottle of perfectly pure liquid air, just as one now buys a bottle of cod liver oil or biters, and with the aid of this pure air consumptives will regain strength and laetitia victims will enjoy refreshing slumber.

A company has been organized in New York for the purpose of controlling and exploiting the inventions for liquefying air by the process and apparatus of Oscar P. Ostergerg and Morris Berger, president and vice-president respectively. R. M. Gardener is secretary and treasurer. The company is building a plant in New York city, at Byder avenue and 136th street, with a capacity of fifty gallons per minute, and this plant will be in operation by the first of next January.

Liquid air has the appearance of pure water, with that faint tinge of blue so noticeable in clear, still firm ice. It is the air we breathe reduced to 800 form under high pressure and expansion. Its temperature is over 200 degrees below zero, and it supplies force just as steam does and may be utilized in the same manner as steam power is utilized. It is a portable energy and can be bottled and transported, to be released at will. It will drive bicycles, horseless carriages, railway trains, ocean liners—in fact, do anything that steam or electricity or any other mechanical power is made to do.

Liquid air is more intensely interesting than the Roentgen ray or any electrical invention of modern times (one gallon of it reduced to its lowest temperature is equivalent for refrigerating purposes to a ton of ice. A smaller full placed in an ordinary icechest will maintain a temperature of zero in the refrigerator for twenty-four hours. A quart of the liquid placed in a ventilating apparatus will keep the temperature of a dwelling house at 60 degrees during the hottest summer day. A gallon applied as power for operating an electric dynamo will generate sufficient heat to do the cooking, run the incandescent electric lights, and in winter heat the entire house by electric radiators. It has a higher commercial value than any other known explosive—one gallon of liquid air when chemically treated with alcohol or ether doing the work of 1000 worth of dynamite or nitro-glycerine.

At a temperature of 280 degrees below zero liquid air has an expansive power of 3,000 pounds to the square inch and possesses a latent

## LIQUID AIR.

The Cost of Its Production Has Been Reduced to Ten Cents Per Gallon.

It Will Now Become a Commercial Commodity—Facts About Liquid Air.

[Editorial Comment.]

Liquid air, the coldest thing known to science, supplying the most wonderful force in nature, is soon to be put upon the market as a commercial commodity.

By means of an invention recently patented the cost of the production of liquid air has been reduced from \$6 per gallon to 10 cents per gallon.

The production of liquid air as a commercial basis is a proposition that not only affects power-using industries and ice and refrigerating plants, but is also destined to revolutionize many other businesses, develop new industries and to proportionately stimulate the advertising of enterprises affected by its use.

As a medicine liquid air is regarded as the most powerful tonic ever discovered, exceeding even ozone and oxygen. For \$1, or perhaps less, one will soon be able to purchase from his druggist a bottle of perfectly pure liquid air, just as one now buys a bottle of cod liver oil or biters, and with the aid of this pure air consumptives will regain strength and laetitia victims will enjoy refreshing slumber.

A company has been organized in New York for the purpose of controlling and exploiting the inventions for liquefying air by the process and apparatus of Oscar P. Ostergerg and Morris Berger, president and vice-president respectively. R. M. Gardener is secretary and treasurer. The company is building a plant in New York city, at Byder avenue and 136th street, with a capacity of fifty gallons per minute, and this plant will be in operation by the first of next January.

Liquid air has the appearance of pure water, with that faint tinge of blue so noticeable in clear, still firm ice. It is the air we breathe reduced to 800 form under high pressure and expansion. Its temperature is over 200 degrees below zero, and it supplies force just as steam does and may be utilized in the same manner as steam power is utilized. It is a portable energy and can be bottled and transported, to be released at will. It will drive bicycles, horseless carriages, railway trains, ocean liners—in fact, do anything that steam or electricity or any other mechanical power is made to do.

Liquid air is more intensely interesting than the Roentgen ray or any electrical invention of modern times (one gallon of it reduced to its lowest temperature is equivalent for refrigerating purposes to a ton of ice. A smaller full placed in an ordinary icechest will maintain a temperature of zero in the refrigerator for twenty-four hours. A quart of the liquid placed in a ventilating apparatus will keep the temperature of a dwelling house at 60 degrees during the hottest summer day. A gallon applied as power for operating an electric dynamo will generate sufficient heat to do the cooking, run the incandescent electric lights, and in winter heat the entire house by electric radiators. It has a higher commercial value than any other known explosive—one gallon of liquid air when chemically treated with alcohol or ether doing the work of 1000 worth of dynamite or nitro-glycerine.

At a temperature of 280 degrees below zero liquid air has an expansive power of 3,000 pounds to the square inch and possesses a latent

## LIQUID AIR.

The Cost of Its Production Has Been Reduced to Ten Cents Per Gallon.

It Will Now Become a Commercial Commodity—Facts About Liquid Air.

[Editorial Comment.]

Liquid air, the coldest thing known to science, supplying the most wonderful force in nature, is soon to be put upon the market as a commercial commodity.

By means of an invention recently patented the cost of the production of liquid air has been reduced from \$6 per gallon to 10 cents per gallon.

The production of liquid air as a commercial basis is a proposition that not only affects power-using industries and ice and refrigerating plants, but is also destined to revolutionize many other businesses, develop new industries and to proportionately stimulate the advertising of enterprises affected by its use.

As a medicine liquid air is regarded as the most powerful tonic ever discovered, exceeding even ozone and oxygen. For \$1, or perhaps less, one will soon be able to purchase from his druggist a bottle of perfectly pure liquid air, just as one now buys a bottle of cod liver oil or biters, and with the aid of this pure air consumptives will regain strength and laetitia victims will enjoy refreshing slumber.

A company has been organized in New York for the purpose of controlling and exploiting the inventions for liquefying air by the process and apparatus of Oscar P. Ostergerg and Morris Berger, president and vice-president respectively. R. M. Gardener is secretary and treasurer. The company is building a plant in New York city, at Byder avenue and 136th street, with a capacity of fifty gallons per minute, and this plant will be in operation by the first of next January.

Liquid air has the appearance of pure water, with that faint tinge of blue so noticeable in clear, still firm ice. It is the air we breathe reduced to 800 form under high pressure and expansion. Its temperature is over 200 degrees below zero, and it supplies force just as steam does and may be utilized in the same manner as steam power is utilized. It is a portable energy and can be bottled and transported, to be released at will. It will drive bicycles, horseless carriages, railway trains, ocean liners—in fact, do anything that steam or electricity or any other mechanical power is made to do.

Liquid air is more intensely interesting than the Roentgen ray or any electrical invention of modern times (one gallon of it reduced to its lowest temperature is equivalent for refrigerating purposes to a ton of ice. A smaller full placed in an ordinary icechest will maintain a temperature of zero in the refrigerator for twenty-four hours. A quart of the liquid placed in a ventilating apparatus will keep the temperature of a dwelling house at 60 degrees during the hottest summer day. A gallon applied as power for operating an electric dynamo will generate sufficient heat to do the cooking, run the incandescent electric lights, and in winter heat the entire house by electric radiators. It has a higher commercial value than any other known explosive—one gallon of liquid air when chemically treated with alcohol or ether doing the work of 1000 worth of dynamite or nitro-glycerine.

At a temperature of 280 degrees below zero liquid air has an expansive power of 3,000 pounds to the square inch and possesses a latent

## LIQUID AIR.

The Cost of Its Production Has Been Reduced to Ten Cents Per Gallon.

It Will Now Become a Commercial Commodity—Facts About Liquid Air.

[Editorial Comment.]

Liquid air, the coldest thing known to science, supplying the most wonderful force in nature, is soon to be put upon the market as a commercial commodity.

By means of an invention recently patented the cost of the production of liquid air has been reduced from \$6 per gallon to 10 cents per gallon.

The production of liquid air as a commercial basis is a proposition that not only affects power-using industries and ice and refrigerating plants, but is also destined to revolutionize many other businesses, develop new industries and to proportionately stimulate the advertising of enterprises affected by its use.

As a medicine liquid air is regarded as the most powerful tonic ever discovered, exceeding even ozone and oxygen. For \$1, or perhaps less, one will soon be able to purchase from his druggist a bottle of perfectly pure liquid air, just as one now buys a bottle of cod liver oil or biters, and with the aid of this pure air consumptives will regain strength and laetitia victims will enjoy refreshing slumber.

A company has been organized in New York for the purpose of controlling and exploiting the inventions for liquefying air by the process and apparatus of Oscar P. Ostergerg and Morris Berger, president and vice-president respectively. R. M. Gardener is secretary and treasurer. The company is building a plant in New York city, at Byder avenue and 136th street, with a capacity of fifty gallons per minute, and this plant will be in operation by the first of next January.

Liquid air has the appearance of pure water, with that faint tinge of blue so noticeable in clear, still firm ice. It is the air we breathe reduced to 800 form under high pressure and expansion. Its temperature is over 200 degrees below zero, and it supplies force just as steam does and may be utilized in the same manner as steam power is utilized. It is a portable energy and can be bottled and transported, to be released at will. It will drive bicycles, horseless carriages, railway trains, ocean liners—in fact, do anything that steam or electricity or any other mechanical power is made to do.

Liquid air is more intensely interesting than the Roentgen ray or any electrical invention of modern times (one gallon of it reduced to its lowest temperature is equivalent for refrigerating purposes to a ton of ice. A smaller full placed in an ordinary icechest will maintain a temperature of zero in the refrigerator for twenty-four hours. A quart of the liquid placed in a ventilating apparatus will keep the temperature of a dwelling house at 60 degrees during the hottest summer day. A gallon applied as power for operating an electric dynamo will generate sufficient heat to do the cooking, run the incandescent electric lights, and in winter heat the entire house by electric radiators. It has a higher commercial value than any other known explosive—one gallon of liquid air when chemically treated with alcohol or ether doing the work of 1000 worth of dynamite or nitro-glycerine.

At a temperature of 280 degrees below zero liquid air has an expansive power of 3,000 pounds to the square inch and possesses a latent

## LIQUID AIR.

The Cost of Its Production Has Been Reduced to Ten Cents Per Gallon.

It Will Now Become a Commercial Commodity—Facts About Liquid Air.

[Editorial Comment.]

Liquid air, the coldest thing known to science, supplying the most wonderful force in nature, is soon to be put upon the market as a commercial commodity.

By means of an invention recently patented the cost of the production of liquid air has been reduced from \$6 per gallon to 10 cents per gallon.

The production of liquid air as a commercial basis is a proposition that not only affects power-using industries and ice and refrigerating plants, but is also destined to revolutionize many other businesses, develop new industries and to proportionately stimulate the advertising of enterprises affected by its use.

As a medicine liquid air is regarded as the most powerful tonic ever discovered, exceeding even ozone and oxygen. For \$1, or perhaps less, one will soon be able to purchase from his druggist a bottle of perfectly pure liquid air, just as one now buys a bottle of cod liver oil or biters, and with the aid of this pure air consumptives will regain strength and laetitia victims will enjoy refreshing slumber.

A company has been organized in New York for the purpose of controlling and exploiting the inventions for liquefying air by the process and apparatus of Oscar P. Ostergerg and Morris Berger, president and vice-president respectively. R. M. Gardener is secretary and treasurer. The company is building a plant in New York city, at Byder avenue and 136th street, with a capacity of fifty gallons per minute, and this plant will be in operation by the first of next January.

Liquid air has the appearance of pure water, with that faint tinge of blue so noticeable in clear, still firm ice. It is the air we breathe reduced to 800 form under high pressure and expansion. Its temperature is over 200 degrees below zero, and it supplies force just as steam does and may be utilized in the same manner as steam power is utilized. It is a portable energy and can be bottled and transported, to be released at will. It will drive bicycles, horseless carriages, railway trains, ocean liners—in fact, do anything that steam or electricity or any other mechanical power is made to do.

Liquid air is more intensely interesting than the Roentgen ray or any electrical invention of modern times (one gallon of it reduced to its lowest temperature is equivalent for refrigerating purposes to a ton of ice. A smaller full placed in an ordinary icechest will maintain a temperature of zero in the refrigerator for twenty-four hours. A quart of the liquid placed in a ventilating apparatus will keep the temperature of a dwelling house at 60 degrees during the hottest summer day. A gallon applied as power for operating an electric dynamo will generate sufficient heat to do the cooking, run the incandescent electric lights, and in winter heat the entire house by electric radiators. It has a higher commercial value than any other known explosive—one gallon of liquid air when chemically treated with alcohol or ether doing the work of 1000 worth of dynamite or nitro-glycerine.

At a temperature of 280 degrees below zero liquid air has an expansive power of 3,000 pounds to the square inch and possesses a latent

## LIQUID AIR.

The Cost of Its Production Has Been Reduced to Ten Cents Per Gallon.

It Will Now Become a Commercial Commodity—Facts About Liquid Air.

[Editorial Comment.]

Liquid air, the coldest thing known to science, supplying the most wonderful force in nature, is soon to be put upon the market as a commercial commodity.

By means of an invention recently patented the cost of the production of liquid air has been reduced from \$6 per gallon to 10 cents per gallon.

The production of liquid air as a commercial basis is a proposition that not only affects power-using industries and ice and refrigerating plants, but is also destined to revolutionize many other businesses, develop new industries and to proportionately stimulate the advertising of enterprises affected by its use.

As a medicine liquid air is regarded as the most powerful tonic ever discovered, exceeding even ozone and oxygen. For \$1, or perhaps less, one will soon be able to purchase from his druggist a bottle of perfectly pure liquid air, just as one now buys a bottle of cod liver oil or biters, and with the aid of this pure air consumptives will regain strength and laetitia victims will enjoy refreshing slumber.

A company has been organized in New York for the purpose of controlling and exploiting the inventions for liquefying air by the process and apparatus of Oscar P. Ostergerg and Morris Berger, president and vice-president respectively. R. M. Gardener is secretary and treasurer. The company is building a plant in New York city, at Byder avenue and 136th street, with a capacity of fifty gallons per minute, and this plant will be in operation by the first of next January.

Liquid air has the appearance of pure water, with that faint tinge of blue so noticeable in clear, still firm



ALL THE TIES NORTH NORTH-EAST AND NORTH-WEST REACHED

Wille & Terre Haute RR  
TRANSWILL  
NASHVILLE, TENN.

IN CENTRAL RAILROAD  
NASHVILLE, TENN.

WILLIAM AND MEMPHIS DIVISION  
NASHVILLE, TENN.

WILLIAM AND MEMPHIS DIVISION  
NASHVILLE, TENN.

WILLIAM AND MEMPHIS DIVISION  
NASHVILLE, TENN.

WILLIAM AND MEMPHIS DIVISION  
NASHVILLE, TENN.

WILLIAM AND MEMPHIS DIVISION  
NASHVILLE, TENN.

WILLIAM AND MEMPHIS DIVISION  
NASHVILLE, TENN.

WILLIAM AND MEMPHIS DIVISION  
NASHVILLE, TENN.



THE DESIGNERS.  
OF our wall paper patterns are of the cleverest men in the profession. We refer our designs are charming. We aim to suit the paper to the wall and its use. If for a particular wall, we will give you a pattern. Not a pattern that will suit the wall, but a pattern that will suit the wall.

L. P. BALTHASAR,  
NO. 423 - - - - - BROADWAY  
Capital and Surplus, \$305,000.00

American-German  
National Bank  
PADUCAH, KY.  
Interest Paid on Time Deposits  
Offices in second and third floors  
of the building.  
C. O. Thompson, Pres.  
R. L. Atkins, Cashier.

A. L. LASSITER  
Successor to R. B. DAY  
Architect and  
Superintendent  
American-German  
National Bank Building, Third Floor  
PADUCAH, KY.

"LET US HAVE PEACE"  
"Peace hath her victories no less  
renowned than war."  
"To the victors belong the spoils."

TO our customers belong the profits  
this week. We have met the  
enemy and we've got 'em.

WE HAVE SILENCED THE  
FORTS of high prices with the  
bargains we sold to the trade. Our  
figures at all times the LOWEST.  
Now knock all the rest in the shade.  
From our dress goods may yet be  
selected some choice things in hot  
weather stuff, on which we won't  
quote any prices, though others do  
that for a bluff. These goods you  
can have as you wish them; yourself  
make the price to suit. And when  
you have spent a few dollars you get  
a fine picture to boot. We are selling  
the handsome DRESS SKIRTS  
ever sold in this end of the state;  
for less than the goods can be  
bought at, all home made and right  
up to date. OUR LADIES WEAR  
pieces the fairest, and look lovely  
on creatures less fair. Our styles,  
which are ever the latest, "are  
charming," fair women declare. And  
the men folks never forget us, when  
telling NICK SHIRTS and FINE  
SHOES. They know we keep the  
assortment from which they can  
easily choose.

OUR SHOES are the best and  
cheapest on top of the earth—or  
bottom—and every last pair is "solid"  
as the rocks in the Forts of Morris.  
You may fancy this quite out of  
reason, but a trial will prove it is  
true. Just to wind up for the season,  
FORTY CENTS buys a LOW-  
QUARTER SHOE.

IN GAITERS and BUTTONS and  
LACES we can fit every foot to a  
"T." "Consign George, how dainty  
your feet look!" "I wear Dorian's  
shoes—don't you see?"

PLANTATION CHILL CURE is Guaranteed.

D. A. YEISER, Wholesale Agent.

WRITTEN AT RANDOM.

Local postmen report the heaviest  
mail known in years. It is not due  
to the holiday literature that is  
being sent out, but also to the pros-  
perity that is expected, and is here,  
as a result of the vast amounts of  
money that are daily expended by  
the government to maintain the sol-  
diers. The millions of dollars that  
are being expended have to go some-  
where, and every merchant and man-  
ufacturer expects to get a share of it  
in time. Consequently there is a  
vast amount of circulars, catalogues  
and pamphlets being sent out in ex-  
cess of the usual number. One mail  
carrier had the largest load of mail  
yesterday he ever had since he began  
working in the service. The holiday  
trade promises to be brisk.

Mechanicsburg is fast forging to  
the front, and many new houses are  
going up. Mr. E. S. Barnett has  
completed a new store, to replace the  
one recently destroyed by fire, and  
Mr. Seamon, the manufacturer, is  
building a handsome new residence  
on the old Jarrett place, at Farley  
and Short streets. Within a radius  
of six or seven blocks, according to  
actual count, there have been erected  
within the past five years, thirty-five  
new houses. These are not in Me-  
chanicsburg proper, but on the South  
side. One incentive to this progress  
and improvement has been the in-  
auguration of water works, electric  
lights and police and fire protection.  
Too, to the fact that there is every in-  
dication that the improvements will  
continue. It speaks well for the city  
and for the enterprising people of  
that section.

Willie Collier, a comedian, thus  
summarizes the number of cigarettes  
he has smoked in his life—in his  
whole life. "You see, I've smoked  
them every day since my eighth year,  
and I'm 28 now. Twenty years of  
cigarette smoking. Let me see, I  
smoke about 20 a day. That's 140  
a week, and in 52 weeks it amounts  
to 7,280 a year. Twenty times 7,  
280 makes 145,600. Each cigarette  
is three inches in length. Three  
times 145,600 equals 436,800 inches;  
rendered into feet, counts up 36,400  
feet. Now, in a mile there are 5,280  
feet. If you will glance at these  
figures you will see that I have smoked  
only seven miles of cigarettes,  
about enough to reach from the  
Morgue to Bellefontaine cemetery. I  
feel better after that calculation. I  
think I'll smoke 40 a day to the fu-  
ture. A man who can't smoke 10  
miles of cigarettes in a year can't be  
much of a comedian."

Willie might hold himself up as a  
"horrible example" for the benefit of  
the cigarette trust, should he ever  
get out of a job.

The young men from Paducah who  
went to Porto Rico as orderlies to  
Gen. Wilson saw a great many things  
they did not expect to see. One was  
the boys and girls of some of the  
largest, as well as the smaller, cities,  
playing around in the sand covering  
with which nature blessed them at  
their birth. Children until they  
reach the more advanced age of four-  
teen or fifteen years, go without  
clothing. At first the young men  
covered their faces and blushed, but  
soon they got used to it, and took it  
as a matter of course.

Another thing that impressed them  
was the ignorance of the people as to  
the value of money. A soldier took  
several hundred dollars in confederate  
bills to one of the banks at Ponce  
and received good. American dollars  
to the amount of \$600. The warrior  
was too excited over his shrewdness,  
or rather the banker's ignorance,  
however, for he proceeded to "bank  
up" and could not keep the secret  
in the overflowing condition of his  
enjoyment. It reached the ears of  
the banker, who discovered his blun-  
der, and complaint was made to the  
general, who sent the soldier to pris-  
on for four years.

The general conception of Ponce,  
from allusions to it in the news-  
papers, is that it is a small town of  
hatch beds and naked natives, but it  
is in reality a city of 35,000 or more,  
with large stone houses and public  
buildings that would eclipse in ele-  
gance and costliness some of the best  
in this country.

CREOLE PROVERBS.

Some of the Everyday Philosophy of  
the Tropics.  
It is curious and interesting to ob-  
serve how the same ideas repeat them-  
selves in different language and with  
different accessories in various coun-  
tries. Sometimes the likeness is so  
close that we suspect imitation or  
adaptation; in other cases it looks as  
if it were simply the same homely wit  
evolved out of it, or acting under ex-  
periences common to all men. A col-  
lection of Creole proverbs from  
Guiana, Hayti, Louisiana, Martinique,  
Mauritius and Trinidad has been  
compiled by that brilliant delineator  
of tropical scenes, Mr. Lafcadio  
Hearn. They are of peculiar interest,  
for the Creole is a strange race, com-  
pact of many strains, with a strange,  
pathetic history. And in glancing  
through the collection we find ample  
illustration of both aspects of the sub-  
ject above referred to.

In a few instances the similarity is  
so great as to approach identity. Thus:  
"A new broom is a clean broom" and  
"When the cat's away the rats give a  
ball" are so close to their English  
parallels that it is unnecessary to cite  
these. Sometimes the only or the  
principal change is in the local color  
"Don't halloo till you're out of the  
wood" is represented by "You haven't  
crossed the river yet; don't curse at  
the crocodile's mother." Instead of  
the skeleton in the cupboard, we have  
"Every bedchamber has its mos-  
quitoes in it." The goose becomes a  
hen—"When you're laying, don't  
put her in the pot." The vulture of  
the Latin proverb becomes something  
a little stronger—"Run always speak  
the truth;" while "You can't teach  
an old monkey to make faces" is at  
any rate more respectable to age than  
"Don't teach your graying to suck  
eggs." Sometimes, again, the change  
seems to go further still. There is  
more than a substitution of access-  
ories. A new idea is introduced or  
implied.

"The weakest is always  
the wrong" is more than a mere vari-  
ation on the Napoleonic epigram about  
Providence and the big battalions.  
We say "still waters run deep," but to  
those who know how deeply stagnant  
water can be under a tropical sun  
there is a sinister significance in the  
creole form: "The waters that sleep  
kill people." And we are sensible of  
both similarity and difference when  
we compare "Cast thy bread upon the  
waters" with "What you lose in the  
fire you will find in the ashes."

But in many cases, though the  
ideas may be familiar enough, we  
might find it difficult to match creole  
proverbs with English equivalent.  
It is the old pot that makes the good  
soup" might well be the motto for a  
conservative politician. "If you put  
petticoats fit you well, don't try to put  
on your husband's breeches," reminds  
us of one of Mrs. Lynn Lytton's scold-  
ing distiches; and "letting one's nose  
wear out the teeth" makes us think of  
Oliver Twist and his impertinent de-  
mand for more. In some of these  
sayings there seems to lurk a somber  
irony. "It is when death comes that  
you think about your life;" "He who  
kills his own body works for the  
worms;" "The leprosy says I love you  
while it is eating your fingers;" There  
is something here more morbid than  
is common in proverbial philosophy.  
Those who are proud of low aims and  
ignoble ambitions may find a word  
for them in the homely saying,  
"Chickens don't boast what good soup  
they make." A delightful laxity in  
the law of slander seems to be indi-  
cated in the brief sentence: "The  
tongue has no bones," while, on the  
other hand, a strictness in the legal  
code is hinted at in this: "He who  
takes a partner, takes a master." A  
patriotic, if mistaken, zeal is shown in  
the protest against the custom of the  
rich planters who send their sons to  
be educated in Europe: "He went to  
school a kid, and came back a sheep."  
That we should learn by the mis-  
fortune of others seems to be the  
moral of this saying: "If you see your  
neighbor's beard on fire, water your  
own." "Behind the dog's back it is  
'dog,' but before him is 'Mr. Dog,'" re-  
minds us at once of a certain bar-  
ack-room lullaby.

Oh, it's Tommy that, an Tommy that, an  
Oh, it's Tommy that, an Tommy that, an  
Oh, it's Tommy that, an Tommy that, an  
Oh, it's Tommy that, an Tommy that, an

Good people who are over-san-  
guine as to the immediate accom-  
plishment of all their little plans are  
surely assured that "when the sky  
falls all the devils will be caught." Two  
pithy sayings deal with the root of all  
evil: "Money is good, but it's too  
dear;" "Money has no blood rela-  
tions." Fair-weather friends are hit  
off rather neatly in the next: "It's  
when the wind is blowing that folks  
can see the skin of a fool."

But one might go on quoting, not  
indeed, ad infinitum, but at least to  
the tune of 300 or 400 proverbs. Two  
more must suffice, a little homely,  
perhaps, but strong and shrewd:  
"Mustn't tie up the dog with a string  
of sausages;" "The shoe only knows  
whether the stockings have holes."  
—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN'S VIEW.

Shady Side of Journalism as a Profes-  
sion for Women.  
In an article which Janet E. Ho-  
garth contributes to the Fortnightly  
Review on the "Monstrous Regiment  
of Women," which is endeavoring to  
a miscellaneous kind of fashion to  
storm the professions, being driven  
thereto chiefly by a distaste for teach-  
ing and a loathing for the condition  
of domestic service, she describes the  
Johel case of the woman journalist.  
College girls, she says, have a hank-  
ering after journalism, of which she en-  
deavors to cure them by writing as follows:

"Ask half the girls now at the uni-  
versities who have their own living to  
earn how they propose to earn it, and  
they will answer: 'In any way except  
by teaching.' Press the question  
home, and you will find that the  
altruists incline to public service and  
the individuals to a profession, about  
which they are in a blissful ignor-  
ance that they use journalism and  
literature as interchangeable terms."

"If they only knew a little more of  
the position and prospects of the  
average woman journalist, of the de-  
perate struggle to make both ends  
meet, of the necessity of accepting the  
most humdrum and distasteful tasks  
of the trials of the interviewer, and the  
endless subterfuges of the society  
reporter! But they have heard of the  
lady who swayed South African pol-  
itics, or they see occasional contribu-  
tions to the daily papers headed by  
well-known names. Nearer for one  
moment do they suspect what should  
be proclaimed far and wide and made  
matter of common knowledge, that the  
really successful woman journalist, who  
is successful, that is to say, from a  
masculine, and not a merely femi-  
nine, standpoint—can be counted on  
the fingers of one hand. Nor, as far as  
one can see, is this likely ever to be  
different. The supposed freedom of a  
journalist's life, with its possible  
literary introductions, is at least as  
attractive to young men as it is to  
young women, and which sex will in  
the long run prove best able to with-  
stand the inevitable strain and un-  
whole-some conditions of the jour-  
nalist's life? If a woman cannot do night  
work, and regular night work, the  
prizes of Fleet street are not for her."

"I do not say that she may not make  
a living, but she will have to content  
herself with a kind of journalism far  
enough removed from literature—  
with the chat article, or the woman's  
papers, with the 'Forget-Me-Not,'  
the 'Home Notes,' the 'Nursery Chat,'  
and the hundred and one scrappy  
bit off the taste of the rising genera-  
tion that they bid fair to reduce Eng-  
land once again to a condition of lit-  
erary anarchy. Indeed, there is a deeper  
truth, what shall be said of the jour-  
nalistic tout, unconnected with even  
the most ephemeral of newspapers,  
who lives by pouncing upon little  
scraps of information and hawking  
them around the different newspaper  
offices, eking out, heaven knows how,  
the precarious existence doled out to  
her in halliages and half crowns by  
the alms of business managers? Is  
that a life which commands itself to an  
educated woman? No, there is room  
in the world for a few more women  
doctors; there will probably in the  
future be a very considerable demand  
for women as factory inspectors, in-  
spectors of schools, officers of health,  
superintendents of cottage homes,  
matrons of prisons and workhouses,  
and highly trained philanthropic  
workers; but for anything except the  
wages of occasional journalism sup-  
plement other resources, this London  
world has no place. And occasional  
work is not, strictly speaking, profes-  
sional work in journalism—or any-  
where else."

WHO IS CUPID?

Story of the Mischievous Boy Who  
Plays with Hearts

1. Cupid or Amor is the Roman  
name of the God of Love.  
2. Cupid is represented as the son  
of Venus and his father either Mars,  
Jupiter or Mercury, and pictured as  
a beautiful winged boy bearing a bow  
and arrows.  
3. Cupid's power over all animated  
nature is described often as riding on  
the backs of lions and other wild  
beasts which he has tamed. He often  
appears blindfold and bearing a bow  
and quiver full of arrows.  
4. Psyche, the youngest of the three  
daughters of a king, is said, aroused  
by her beauty the jealousy of Venus,  
Cupid's mother. Venus, as a punish-  
ment, ordered Cupid to inspire  
Psyche with a love for the most con-  
temptible of mortals. Cupid, how-  
ever, when he met Psyche fell in love  
with her at once. Psyche's sisters  
persuaded her that Cupid, whom she  
had never seen except at night, was a  
hideous monster. And at night she  
tore and looked upon Cupid and of  
her delight saw the most lovely of  
faces, but a drop of oil fell from her  
lamp and awoke Cupid. She fled and  
arrived at the palace of Venus, who  
kept her as a slave. For her gentle  
obedience and silent attention Venus  
suggested to Psyche becoming united  
to Cupid.—Leisure Hours.

The Average Lecturer

When a man buys a ticket to a lec-  
ture he pays out hard-earned money  
for the privilege of hearing that he  
doesn't live right, doesn't eat right,  
doesn't sleep right, and doesn't do  
anything right.—Acheson Globe.

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The McCracken county colored  
teacher's association will convene at  
Carmel's Chapel school house Sat-  
urday, Oct. 22. A full attendance  
is expected. The following is the  
program:  
MORNING SESSION.  
10:00 Opening exercises.  
10:10 Welcome address—J. W.  
Kirk.  
10:30 Response—G. W. Harvey.  
10:30 The ideal life and work of  
a teacher—Miss C. E. Badger.  
10:40 School government—Miss  
Emma Spriggs.  
10:50—Song.  
10:55 Primary reading—Miss Eva  
Towley.  
11:05 Recitations—Pupils.  
11:20 Physiology, its value as a  
study—Mrs. Maggie Clark.  
11:30—Noon recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:00 Opening exercises.  
1:10 How to keep the facts before  
the pupils—General discussion.  
1:35 Environment: What is it?  
To what extent does the man make  
it? To what extent does it make  
the man—Prof. E. W. Bentos.  
1:50—Song.  
1:55 Manners and morals—Miss  
Ruthie Cartwright.  
2:05 Composition, its purpose—  
Miss Eula Terrell.  
2:25 Arithmetic, its value as a  
study—Miss Mattie Overstreet.  
2:35 Recitation—Miss Ida S.  
Moody.  
2:45 Miscellaneous business.  
Adjournment.  
J. F. WILLIAMS, V. P.  
ELLA HENDERSON, Sec.

Mrs. James Marible, of 705 South  
Seventh street, has opened a class in  
voice culture at her residence.

Hank's corner, Twelfth and Mad-  
ison streets, has lost one of its most  
devoted attendants in the person of  
Charles Bryant, who has gone to  
work.

Mrs. James Coleman, of Campbell  
street, is on the sick list.

There will be an entertainment at  
the residence of Mrs. Gabriella  
Thompson on Campbell street next  
Saturday evening for the benefit of  
the C. W. B. M. of the Trimble  
Street Christian church. The public  
is welcome.

How seven judges of an appellate  
court can reach the conclusion that a  
dingy end of an old passenger coach,  
kept next to the engine to catch all  
the dust and dirt, in which all classes  
of the same race are huddled togeth-  
er, irrespective of conditions and  
character, "was designed and in-  
tended for the mutual benefit, con-  
venience and protection of both  
races," is more than the average  
colored man can see.

Mr. Ezekiel Spriggs, of 1226  
South Eighth street, an account of  
whose serious illness was mentioned  
in the Six of yesterday, died at 3:30  
p.m. yesterday, after a long siege of  
sickness, in which he would rally at  
times, but the looked-for end came  
peacefully yesterday. He was sur-  
rounded by the entire family when  
he passed away. The funeral took  
place this afternoon at the family  
residence, Rev. J. W. Hawkins offi-  
ciating. The interment took place  
at Oak Grove cemetery. He was 19  
years old and died in the full tri-  
umph of faith.

THE BOOKBINDERS' ART

Samuelson Covers Have Office Saved  
Valuable Volumes

In the many wars which devastated  
the earth, the conquerors often ruth-  
lessly destroyed the libraries of the  
vanquished; and where volumes were  
saved, it was due to the richness of the  
buildings. The Florentines destroyed  
the books of the Medici; the precious  
treasures of the Vatican perished at  
the sack of Rome by the Constable  
de Bourbon; but in many instances the  
richness and beauty of the decoration  
saved from destruction volumes  
which now enrich the national col-  
lections of the world. To-day in the  
auction marts of Europe books realize  
enormous prices on account of their  
binding. Volumes which are by no  
means unique or extremely rare, if  
offered for sale with a binding exe-  
cuted for Grolier, Canavari or from  
the workshops of Du Suel or Le Gas  
con, will excite among wealthy col-  
lectors "these Tantaluses who can  
never quench their thirst," a fierce  
competition, and realize for their own-  
ers princely sums. A copy of La Fon-  
taine's "Contes et Nouvelles en Vers,"  
bound by Derome for Mme. de Pom-  
padour, realized 17,000 francs. Of  
this sum the purchaser paid at least  
16,000 francs for the binding "In  
some respects," wrote the gentle  
Elias, "the better a book is, the less it  
demands from binding. Fielding  
Rimblet, Sterne, and all that class of  
perpetually self-reproductive volumes  
—Great Nature's Stereotypes—we  
see them individually perishing with less  
regret, because we know the copies of  
them to be eternal. But where a book  
is at once both good and rare—where  
the individual is almost the species  
and when that perishes  
—We know not where is that Promethe-  
us' torch  
The "can the light return?"  
such a book, for instance, as the life  
of the duke of Newcastle by the  
duchess—no equester is rich enough, no  
costing sufficiently durable, to honor  
and keep safe such a jewel."—Fall  
Mall Magazine.

Winter is Coming

If you wish to keep warm, pre-  
pare for it by employing us to  
put in a complete guaranteed  
70° temperature steam or hot  
water system. This is your  
opportunity.

Minzesheimer Plumbing Comp'y

104 North Fifth Street  
Under Palmer House  
Telephone 362.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF THE SPANISH GUNS!  
—TAKE THEM—  
C. H. & D. TO MICHIGAN  
THREE TRAINS DAILY  
FINEST TRAINS IN OHIO FASTEST TRAINS IN OHIO  
Michigan and the Great Lakes constantly growing in popularity.  
Everybody will be there this summer. For infor-  
mation inquire of your nearest ticket agent.

OBERT'S BEER  
Is rapidly becoming the favorite with the people of this city. It lends all  
others, for the reason that it is  
ABSOLUTELY PURE  
BOTTLED IN BOTTLES AND BY THE KEYS BY  
PADUCAH BOTTLING CO.  
F. J. Bergdoll, Proprietor  
Telephone 101.  
Tenth and Madison streets  
Orders filled until 11 p.m.  
—La Pop, Seltzer Water and a. of the Temperance D—

Everything New  
New Building, New Fixtures  
and an Entirely  
NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES  
OUR MEAT MARKET  
Is stocked with all kinds of fresh and salt meats. Goods delivered prompt-  
ly to all parts of the city. Call and see our new store.  
P. F. LALLY  
Tenth and Trimble. Telephone No. 718.

ESTABLISHED 1864.  
Miss Mary R. E. Greif & Co  
GENERAL INSURANCE  
AGENTS.  
Telephone 174. PADUCAH, KY  
SCIENTIFIC AND FIRST-CLASS  
BLACKSMITHING  
REPAIRING  
HORSESHOEING  
All work guaranteed.  
A. W. GREIF,  
Court Street bet. 2d and 3d.

FREE ONE TRIAL BOTTLE  
This Offer Almost  
Surpassing Belief  
THE DISCOVERY OF AGE  
Many preparations have been made to beautify the complexion, but none have failed, since they do not produce a  
beneficial effect on the skin. The skin is the most important part of the body. It is the first line of defense against the  
elements. It is the most sensitive part of the body. It is the most important part of the body. It is the most sensitive part of the body.  
The skin is the most important part of the body. It is the first line of defense against the elements. It is the most sensitive part of the body. It is the most important part of the body. It is the most sensitive part of the body.



# Manufacturers' Samples

On Sale at THE BAZAAR.

Just received through Our Eastern Buyer, thousands of Manufacturers' Samples, that must be sold in the next ten days. No such opportunity to buy New Goods at one-half their value ever known in Paducah. Don't miss it!

500 new sample Wrappers, very best of materials. Regular price, \$1.00 and \$1.25—our price 60c.

600 new sample Corsets, comprising the very best makes—the American Lady, W. W. C. etc. Regular price, 75c and \$1.00—our price for any of them while they last, 50c.

150 new black Mohair sample Skirts, no two alike, and no one of them worth less than \$1.75 and \$2.00—our price for this sale, \$1.00.

Our stock of full dress-skirts and ready made waists is most complete and comprises everything in the way of fine Fancy Novelties, Silks and Satins at one-half the regular prices. Call and be convinced.

Don't forget our extraordinary Gift Offer—a fine \$5.00 Smyrna Rug, 30x60, with every \$25.00 coupon ticket.

Millinery Department: Pattern Hats just received, now is the time for new goods. Come and look at these before you buy. Our prices are the very rock bottom.

\$15.00 pattern hats go for \$8.00  
\$10.00 pattern hats go for \$6.00  
\$8.00 pattern hats go for \$5.00  
\$5.00 pattern hats go for \$3.00  
\$4.00 pattern hats go for \$2.00

Children's trimmed hats from 75c and upwards. Come and see them; come and see our sailor and crushed hats from 50c and upwards.

For Switches and Hair Goods, we are the lowest in the city.  
1-5 switches for 75c for this sale.

Don't forget our extraordinary Gift Offer—a fine \$5.00 Smyrna Rug, 30x60, with every \$25.00 coupon ticket.

## THE BAZAAR!

215 BROADWAY 215

### SHORT LOCALS.

Plant on Chili Cure is made by Van Vleet-Marshall Drug Co., hence is reliable.

NOT ON SUNDAY.

Col. Bud Dale went fishing yesterday instead of Sunday, as was stated in one of yesterday's papers. He had a good trip.

FOR PARTICULARS.

For particulars of the Cairo street fair, see Given Fowler at the ticket office, 100 Broadway.

HAD PRISONERS.

Shirley A. Spies and Deputy G. W. Vincent, of Clinton, who took three prisoners to Eddyville to the penitentiary, returned last night and spent the night at the New Richmond.

Don't you know Plantation Chili Cure is guaranteed to cure you?

ILLINOIS CENTRAL STOCK.

The price of Illinois Central stock, to employees, is this month quoted at \$111 per share, about three dollars lower than last month.

COCHRAN & OWEN.

Sell the best \$2 winter coats in the city for ladies or gents. Call and let us show them to you.

331 Broadway.

NEW COTTAGES.

Mrs. Mollie Stone, widow of the late James Stone, is erecting two new cottages at Sixth and Broad streets, and Mr. James Stone has the contract. They will cost \$1,500.

NOTICE: PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSES.

As quite a number have signified their willingness to board some delegates during the annual conference session, Nov. 16-21, I respectfully request that all private boarding houses, who are prepared to take members, please register at Mr. L. B. Ogilvie's. Respectfully,  
H. B. Johnson.

LOOK MONEY.

A thief entered the side door at Cal Wagoner's saloon last night and took a small amount of change from the drawer. It is thought that some money was also stolen.

OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

The board of directors of the Langstaff-Orme Manufacturing company met yesterday and re-elected the old officers to serve again in the ensuing year. They are as follows: Mr. Geo. Langstaff, Jr., was re-elected president; Mr. H. M. Orme, vice president; Mr. Geo. Langstaff, secretary and Mr. H. W. Rankin, treasurer.

You take no risk on Plantation Chili Cure, as it is guaranteed to cure.

MARRIAGE AT BOAZ.

Dr. J. Kilwin Craig and Miss Mamie White, of Boaz, Gray county, were united in marriage today at the home of the bride's parents.

Dr. Craig is well known here, where he formerly practiced. The couple have gone on an eastern bride tour.

THE BEST SHOES.

In the city are found at Cochran & Owen's, at very low prices.

331 Broadway.

ENTERTAINED THE WAGONS.

Mr. Arch Robinson was given the third degree of Masonry last night, after which he informally entertained the lodge at his place of business on Broadway with luncheon and refreshments.

Don't expect it, but get the old reliable Plantation Chili Cure.

### PERSONALS.

Mr. L. S. Levy, who is ill from typhoid is better.

Dr. Albert Bernheim left this morning for Nashville.

Mr. Virgil Lovelace, of Lovelaceville, is in the city today.

Mr. Stanley M. Thomas, of Dyersburg, is in the city.

Mr. T. D. Preswell and daughter, of Smithland, were here yesterday.

Mr. Nam Crossland and son, of Mayfield, were in the city yesterday.

Mr. J. V. Hardy, just back from the St. Louis fair, is in the city again.

Mr. George Langstaff, Sr., and wife have returned from Mt. Holly, N. J.

Mr. John L. Webb has returned from a trip to New York and Washington.

Dr. H. T. Rivers and wife are in Nashville, attending the Mississippi Valley Medical association.

Knight Hospital Steward Fred M. Knight arrived this afternoon from Lexington on a ten days' furlough.

Mr. Silas Bryant and little son returned from St. Louis yesterday.

Mrs. Bryant will be home Saturday.

Hospital Steward L. D. Sanders leaves tonight for Louisville, to spend a day or two before returning to Lexington.

Mrs. G. W. Hendricks, of Moberly, Mo., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Chambliss, on South Tenth street.

Mrs. Harvey Phillips and two children arrived in the city yesterday on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Love.

Mr. Charles A. Parker and wife, of St. Louis, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Gregory. They arrived yesterday morning.

Maj. M. Bloom is in Cincinnati, attending as a delegate the B'nai B'rith. His family will not return from St. Louis for several days.

Private James A. Murray, of Co. K, is at home on a furlough visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Murray, on South Seventh street.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Farthing, of Denver, Col., are the guests of Motorman Children on Burnett street.

Mrs. Farthing is a sister of Mrs. Childers.

Mr. L. A. Washington, formerly of Henderson, was in the city Sunday and Monday. He is now in the Illinois Central engineering department.

Rev. E. M. Pryor, of Lovelaceville, was in the city today, on route to Golconda. He intended to hold a meeting at Dexter, but was prevented by illness.

Come and see our medium weight blue flannel knee pants at 25c. Well worth 50 cents.

Sacrifice Sale, White Building.

SOLDIERS HERE.

Another Large Crowd Arrives From Lexington.

Paducah is beginning to take on quite a martial aspect. You can scarcely go a block without meeting a soldier of some description. Last night there arrived another big detachment from Lexington, as is always the case after pay day. Among them were: John Schreave, Tiger Tool, Jack Nelson, Dick Kehrer, Zel Wren and a young man from Mayfield named Wallace.

LONG LINE OF COAL CARS.

This morning there were standing at one time on the river front railroad forty cars of coal. The train extended from one end to the trestle over the "Big Gutter," and was quite an unusual sight. The coal was all consigned to local dealers.

### WEDDING TOMORROW

Mr. James Sherrell and Miss Elberbrook to Wed at Metropolis.

Will go to Louisville and Cincinnati on a bridal tour.

Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at Metropolis, Ill., the home of the bride, Mr. James Sherrell, the well known saloon keeper of the city, and Miss Clara Elberbrook, of Macropolis, Ill., will be united in marriage at the latter city.

They will take the early morning train for Paducah, and here catch the 7:40 train for Louisville and Cincinnati.

Mr. Sherrell is one of the most popular saloon keepers in Paducah, and has many friends who will congratulate him on his marriage to such a charming young lady. The latter's home is in Metropolis, but she has been a resident of Paducah for the past year.

MUCH MILDIOUS FEVER.

A Number of Families are Afflicted With It.

The doctors report some little "perilous mildious fever" in various parts of the city. It is a very peculiar malady, and has induced several families to believe that they had been poisoned.

Dr. Brooks was called to one home two different times, and each time all but one or two members of the family were down, and suffered from high fever and nausea, their illness being attended by copious vomiting. In no instance was there any evidence of poison, and since then the same doctor has been called to other homes where members of the family were similarly afflicted. There is considerable danger in it, and one man has died of it here within the past few days.

ALAS, WHAT IS FAME?

Anonymous Portrait Adorning the Walls of the National Capitol.

There is something pathetic in the statement which comes from Washington to the effect that in the portrait gallery of ex-speakers there is one old worthy pictured on canvas who can not be identified. In the years which have sifted their dust over these guarded memorials, the name of the ex-speaker has disappeared from the portrait, and there is no one who can recognize it.

Does not this melancholy announcement conjure up thoughts of the utter vanity of earthly fame? Why do men tire themselves out in the pursuit of this elusive bauble when they have only to pick up some old congressional record and hastily scan its pages to find thereon the names of scores of men who once figured in the world's eye, but who are now as completely dead to its remembrance as if they had never existed on this planet? Such is the goal to which their brilliant speeches and exciting campaigns have at last brought them; and yet undeterred by the fate of these hapless lawmakers men continue to delude themselves with the idea that they have sufficiently impressed the world with their talents or services to make it remember them in after years. In most cases the earth will barely take them back into its lap and throw its mantle of green over their ashes before they will be completely forgotten.

THE NABH STRUCTURE ONE OF THE PRIZE-WINNING IN THE CITY.

About the finest looking addition on Broadway, is the opinion of many, and which is a great credit to the city, is the Nabh building. The firm of Hayes, Foster & Ward, that is to occupy it, will have their opening Saturday of this week and the building will then be thrown open to the public.

DIPHTHERIA IN GRAVES AND MARSHALL.

The death of a child named Taylor near Sharps, Marshall county, was chronicled yesterday. The disease seems to be spreading in that section, and in Graves county, and in addition to several had cases, there have been deaths since last week. The following is a list of those in the section who have died since Friday: A child of Mr. Dunn, child of Dick Radd; child of Tom Cornell; child of Joe Powell; child of Ed McClure; child of S. J. Taylor, of Sharps.

Be sure and call Saturday, Oct. 15th, and see our double breasted child's Dollar Suit. Well worth two Dollars at the Sacrifice Sale in White Building.

WANT TO GO HOME.

The Third Kentucky Again Heard From at Lexington.

Saturday night the whole camp broke out in cries of "we want to go home" and "Who wants to go to Porto Rico?" and answered by "Nobody!" And it is likely that many took French leave last night, as was done last pay day. It is anticipated that about five from a company will take furloughs in this manner. During the last month over a thousand dollars in fines was obtained from men leaving in this manner.

Lieutenant Steward, of Company K, has returned from leave—Lexington Herald.

NOTICE.

John Walters and others vs. Admistr. of Estate of James H. Hays and others.

Whereas libels were filed in the District Court of the United States at Paducah, Ky., on October 5th, 1898, by John Walters and others against the Steamer Monie Bauer, her engines, tackle, apparel and furniture, and owners thereof, alleging in substance that said steamer Monie Bauer and owners are justly indebted to them in the sum of (\$—) dollars for labor, etc., and that the same has never been paid, and they pray process against said Monie Bauer as aforesaid, and that said steamer may be condemned and sold to pay said claim with cost and expenses.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion under seal of said court do directed, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer Monie Bauer, or in any way interested therein, that they may be and appear before the district court of the United States, in the city of Paducah, Ky., on or before the 7th day of November, 1898, at 10 a. m. of that day, and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations to that behalf.

A. D. JAMES, U. S. M. K. D.  
By M. W. LARUE, Deputy. 1008 DABOE.

Big dance at Ramons park tonight. Admission free; 25c charged for each couple who dance.

W. A. HENNING, Mgr.

Call and see our men's heavy \$3.50 Winter Suits.

Sacrifice Sale, White Building.

### HURRAH FOR THE FOWLER!

Paducah's Fast Steamer Comes Out First in the Great Boat Race at Cairo Today.

The Dick Fowler First and the Georgia Lee Second—Time Showed Pretty Fast Running.

In the steamboat race at Cairo this afternoon the Dick Fowler was and the Georgia Lee was second. Time 15 minutes, 7 1/2 seconds.

The purse was \$1,000 and the distance 7 miles, from Mound City to Cairo.

You take no risk on Plantation Chili Cure, as it is guaranteed to cure.

ALAS, WHAT IS FAME?

Anonymous Portrait Adorning the Walls of the National Capitol.

There is something pathetic in the statement which comes from Washington to the effect that in the portrait gallery of ex-speakers there is one old worthy pictured on canvas who can not be identified. In the years which have sifted their dust over these guarded memorials, the name of the ex-speaker has disappeared from the portrait, and there is no one who can recognize it.

Does not this melancholy announcement conjure up thoughts of the utter vanity of earthly fame? Why do men tire themselves out in the pursuit of this elusive bauble when they have only to pick up some old congressional record and hastily scan its pages to find thereon the names of scores of men who once figured in the world's eye, but who are now as completely dead to its remembrance as if they had never existed on this planet? Such is the goal to which their brilliant speeches and exciting campaigns have at last brought them; and yet undeterred by the fate of these hapless lawmakers men continue to delude themselves with the idea that they have sufficiently impressed the world with their talents or services to make it remember them in after years. In most cases the earth will barely take them back into its lap and throw its mantle of green over their ashes before they will be completely forgotten.

AS TO THE EX-SPEAKER WHOSE NAME WAS PORTRAIT ADORING THE WALLS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, THERE IS NO ONE WHO CAN RECOGNIZE IT.

Does not this melancholy announcement conjure up thoughts of the utter vanity of earthly fame? Why do men tire themselves out in the pursuit of this elusive bauble when they have only to pick up some old congressional record and hastily scan its pages to find thereon the names of scores of men who once figured in the world's eye, but who are now as completely dead to its remembrance as if they had never existed on this planet? Such is the goal to which their brilliant speeches and exciting campaigns have at last brought them; and yet undeterred by the fate of these hapless lawmakers men continue to delude themselves with the idea that they have sufficiently impressed the world with their talents or services to make it remember them in after years. In most cases the earth will barely take them back into its lap and throw its mantle of green over their ashes before they will be completely forgotten.

AS TO THE EX-SPEAKER WHOSE NAME WAS PORTRAIT ADORING THE WALLS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, THERE IS NO ONE WHO CAN RECOGNIZE IT.

Does not this melancholy announcement conjure up thoughts of the utter vanity of earthly fame? Why do men tire themselves out in the pursuit of this elusive bauble when they have only to pick up some old congressional record and hastily scan its pages to find thereon the names of scores of men who once figured in the world's eye, but who are now as completely dead to its remembrance as if they had never existed on this planet? Such is the goal to which their brilliant speeches and exciting campaigns have at last brought them; and yet undeterred by the fate of these hapless lawmakers men continue to delude themselves with the idea that they have sufficiently impressed the world with their talents or services to make it remember them in after years. In most cases the earth will barely take them back into its lap and throw its mantle of green over their ashes before they will be completely forgotten.

AS TO THE EX-SPEAKER WHOSE NAME WAS PORTRAIT ADORING THE WALLS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, THERE IS NO ONE WHO CAN RECOGNIZE IT.

AS TO THE EX-SPEAKER WHOSE NAME WAS PORTRAIT ADORING THE WALLS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, THERE IS NO ONE WHO CAN RECOGNIZE IT.

AS TO THE EX-SPEAKER WHOSE NAME WAS PORTRAIT ADORING THE WALLS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, THERE IS NO ONE WHO CAN RECOGNIZE IT.

AS TO THE EX-SPEAKER WHOSE NAME WAS PORTRAIT ADORING THE WALLS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, THERE IS NO ONE WHO CAN RECOGNIZE IT.

AS TO THE EX-SPEAKER WHOSE NAME WAS PORTRAIT ADORING THE WALLS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, THERE IS NO ONE WHO CAN RECOGNIZE IT.

AS TO THE EX-SPEAKER WHOSE NAME WAS PORTRAIT ADORING THE WALLS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, THERE IS NO ONE WHO CAN RECOGNIZE IT.

AS TO THE EX-SPEAKER WHOSE NAME WAS PORTRAIT ADORING THE WALLS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, THERE IS NO ONE WHO CAN RECOGNIZE IT.

AS TO THE EX-SPEAKER WHOSE NAME WAS PORTRAIT ADORING THE WALLS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, THERE IS NO ONE WHO CAN RECOGNIZE IT.

AS TO THE EX-SPEAKER WHOSE NAME WAS PORTRAIT ADORING THE WALLS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, THERE IS NO ONE WHO CAN RECOGNIZE IT.

AS TO THE EX-SPEAKER WHOSE NAME WAS PORTRAIT ADORING THE WALLS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, THERE IS NO ONE WHO CAN RECOGNIZE IT.

AS TO THE EX-SPEAKER WHOSE NAME WAS PORTRAIT ADORING THE WALLS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, THERE IS NO ONE WHO CAN RECOGNIZE IT.

AS TO THE EX-SPEAKER WHOSE NAME WAS PORTRAIT ADORING THE WALLS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, THERE IS NO ONE WHO CAN RECOGNIZE IT.

AS TO THE EX-SPEAKER WHOSE NAME WAS PORTRAIT ADORING THE WALLS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, THERE IS NO ONE WHO CAN RECOGNIZE IT.

AS TO THE EX-SPEAKER WHOSE NAME WAS PORTRAIT ADORING THE WALLS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, THERE IS NO ONE WHO CAN RECOGNIZE IT.

AS TO THE EX-SPEAKER WHOSE NAME WAS PORTRAIT ADORING THE WALLS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, THERE IS NO ONE WHO CAN RECOGNIZE IT.

AS TO THE EX-SPEAKER WHOSE NAME WAS PORTRAIT ADORING THE WALLS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, THERE IS NO ONE WHO CAN RECOGNIZE IT.

AS TO THE EX-SPEAKER WHOSE NAME WAS PORTRAIT ADORING THE WALLS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, THERE IS NO ONE WHO CAN RECOGNIZE IT.

AS TO THE EX-SPEAKER WHOSE NAME WAS PORTRAIT ADORING THE WALLS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL, THERE IS NO ONE WHO CAN RECOGNIZE IT.

### MENTAL VAGARIES

Queer Tricks the Mind Sometimes Plays in Its Possessor.

It was very amusing, and the congregation smiled vividly and broadly. The preacher had just given notice of a meeting and desired to fix it upon the mind of his hearers by repetition. But when he attempted to do so he found his memory had suffered a sudden and complete eclipse. He could do nothing but stare wonderingly at his audience, until some quick wit gave him the key word. It was not absent-mindedness in the sense in which we understand that term, that is, the kind of absence of mind in which Burrows put his watch in the saucepan and stood with an egg in his hand marking time. For only a small part of the preacher's mind was absent. Nor was it absent-mindedness, for he was keenly intent on the matter in hand. It was merely the sudden cessation of the operation of a single faculty of the mind by which the knowledge of previous thought is retained. The mind was as respects that faculty obscured as by a cloud shutting out completely all association with the subject before it.

The effect was similar to that which the oculists tell us is produced by the blind point of the eye, which, directed toward an object, fails to convey the impression of it to the mind. For, although, in this instance, the mind as a whole was fixed upon the notice to be repeated, the colored faculty was incapable of response to the call of the will upon it. The result was to produce on a miniature scale, the kind of hiatus, or gap, in the mental history of the preacher, which in more extreme cases seems to, and often really does, divide the life of men in two. There are hundreds of well educated cases in which, as the effect of accident and disease, persons have lost all knowledge of their previous life, and only recovered it after considerable progress in a second career. And instances are not infrequent where the whole life has apparently been blotted out as completely as if it had never been, when the man has had to begin a new career, to acquire all knowledge over again, as if he were an entirely new personality.

Indeed, all of us have in varying degree some such experience. How often we are embarrassed by a sudden failure to recall a name just at the moment of introduction, or are relieved by its abrupt recovery just at the opportune moment! How feeble our recollection is of whole periods of our past life, and how utter the failure to remember even the most pivotal incidents in it. Incidents which have marked a turning point in our history! How frequently we find it necessary to call upon others to fill up the blanks in our own career! Yet these discontinuities only repeat in lesser degree the experience of those to whom life has suddenly become a complete blank that they have forgotten their place in the world, and which we regard with something akin to amusement.

Of course, in what we commonly term absent-mindedness, that is, the state in which the mind is drawn away from the subject in hand by some slight distraction, generally the slightest one, but which is, nevertheless, a species of the lapse of memory of which we have been speaking, responsibility is at the minimum. But even then it must exist, as in the case of Tolson, an absent-minded scholar, who, in his love of scientific studies, lost sight of his family concerns. When given a letter stating that his brother had been shipwrecked and left naked and destitute on a foreign shore, he exclaimed: "Naked and destitute! Reach me down the last meteorological observations!" The incident is familiar, however, a fair example of absent-mindedness, in that it shows the greater interest which the weakest associations with the present subject have for the dreamer.

Another kind of absent-mindedness was illustrated by Lessing, the German philosopher, when on knocking at his own door and being told by an unobtrusive servant that he was not at home, he replied: "Oh, very well, I shall call another time." And by La Fontaine, who attended the funeral of a friend, but called upon him a short time afterward, and in these cases the absent-mindedness was due to the following of imaginative threads or clues so closely that the mind crept entirely from all the ties of earthly association. It differed from the lapse of memory of the preacher, in that there was no eclipse of the mind, but merely a detachment of it from present scenes. As an instance of vagrant-mindedness, we recall that of a venerable minister of our acquaintance, who, as he rose to make the opening prayer at a morning service, saw a curly-tailed dog coming down the aisle and crossing in front of the pulpit. It occurred to him to wonder whether another twist of the dog's tail would not lift his hind legs off the ground, a conceit which so overwhelmed him that he was forced to sit down—Martin, in N. Y. Observer.

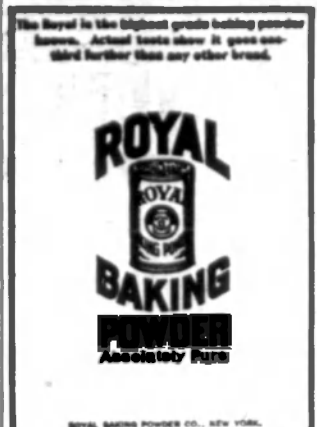
THE EGGS WERE FORTHCOMING

A Frenchman was in an English restaurant and wanted eggs for breakfast, but he had forgotten the English word. So he got around the difficulty in the following way: "Vaitre, rait is that walking in de yard?" "A cock, sir." "Ah? And what do you call the cock's wife?" "The hen, sir." "Ah, vat you call de children of de cock and his wife?" "Chicken, sir." "But vat you call de chickens before dey are chickens?" "Eggs, sir." "Bring me two."—Beverly Times.

INTERTEMPERANCE

Virginia Creeper—They tell me Wall street is a most intemperate place.

A. U. Lamb—Intemperate! I should say so. Money gets tight down there, and the stocks I bought had a drop too much.—Town Traction



### HAWAII SINGING MOUNTAIN.

Queer Freaks of Mount Tantalus Near Honolulu.

Mount Tantalus, just outside of Honolulu, can be made to sing any song or run any score in the whole musical repertoire. The natives attribute it all to the ghosts of departed warriors, said to inhabit the fastnesses round about; but science has found the real explanation. The top of this mountain is voiced like a dreamland, and even the most staid nature will thrill and be mystified by its sweetness and melody. It is at night time only when the plaintive and strange sounds are heard. At times they are loud and hoarse, like midnight revels, and again they soften into a complete wail. These voices, which mean and seem and sob about in the night are believed by the natives to be the voices of the spirits of the warriors whose mangled bodies lay at the foot of Tantalus.

To destroy this pretty illusion is almost barbarous. Still, these sounds so reverently listened to by the Oahu natives can be caused by nothing more than the ocean breakers beating on the seaward shore, and the plaintive sighs of the calm surf falling alternately with the angry and wilder scolding of the storm above. A group among the dunes and crags of the lofty mountain. The feeling as if the presence of human spirits about you cannot be shaken off, and the weird song of terror as of human voices can not be hushed nor translated into their sounds by even a strong mind. On a dark night a sensitive and superstitious mind could not endure with comfort the hideous forebodings of the scene. Now, if two persons whose voices should be heard from one of the heights, it will be found that the mountain will catch up the song and take it from cliff to cliff carrying it off into the distance in one direction, and bringing it back in another, until a perfect round is obtained. Then if the two singers suddenly cease their song, the mountain will go on singing at a quite a long time after they are silent.

—The aggregate amount of deposits in the Post Office savings bank last year, including old balances, was over \$115,000,000, against \$108,000,000 in 1900.

GET FLESH.

Get Strength, Vigor, Clear Complexion and Good Digestion. Not by Patent Medicine, But in Nature's Own Way.

Any honest physician will tell you that there is but one way to get increased flesh: all the patent medicines and cod liver oils to contrast notwithstanding.

Nature has but one way to increase flesh, strength and vigor, mind and body, and that is through the stomach by wholesome food, well digested. There is no reason or common sense in other method whatever.

People are thin, run-down, nervous, pale and shaky in their nerves simply because their stomachs are weak.

They may not think they have dyspepsia, but the fact remains that they do not eat enough food, or what they eat is not quickly and properly digested, as it should be.

Dr. Harlan says the reason is because the stomach lacks certain digestive acids and pepsines, and deficient secretion of gastric juice.

Nature's remedy for each case is to supply what the weak stomach lacks.

There are several good preparations which will do this, but none so readily as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which are designed especially for all stomach troubles, and which cure all digestive weakness on the common sense plan of furnishing the digestive principles which the stomach lacks.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give perfect digestion. First effect is to increase the appetite and increased vigor, added flesh, pure blood and strength of nerve and muscle is the perfectly natural result.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest tonic known and will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach. May be found at druggists at 50 cents for full sized package or direct from Stuart & Co., Marshall, Mich.

STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

For a few days only:

24 lbs. Good Flour, 10  
24 lbs. Patent Flour, 30  
1 lb. Fresh Meat, 35  
Cheese, all kinds, per lb., 14  
Choice New Raisins, per lb., 07  
Choice Fresh Grapes, per doz., 20  
Choice Raisins, per doz., 14

Everything else at lowest price.

L. L. RINDOLPH,  
123 N. Second St.  
Tel. 89.

Capital and Surplus, \$300,000.

City National Bank, OF PADUCAH, KY.

S. B. HUGHES, President.  
C. E. RICHARDSON, Cashier.

Interest paid on time deposits. A general banking business transacted. Depositors given every accommodation in their accounts and responsibility justified.

Patent Flat-Ovening Books

### Radiant Home...

BASE BURNERS  
Are the Best.  
Buy From Us  
The Authorized Agents



### Scott Hardware Co.

INCORPORATED



I carry in stock the following brands of Shotguns:

L. C. SMITH, NEW BAKER, ITHACA, WINCHESTER.

ALSO LOADED SHELLS

### M. E. JONES

Buried in the Mines

of the...

St. Bernard Coal Co.

Are treasures as precious to life as those of Golconda...

St. Bernard Lump, 7c bushel  
St. Bernard Nut, 6c bushel  
Pittsburgh and Anthracite at bottom prices  
DELIVERED FOR SPOT CASH ONLY

### ST. BERNARD COAL COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

427 BROADWAY TELEPHONE NO. 2

### THE E. W. PRATT COAL COMPANY

Sucessors to Lado & Leubard | Cor. Ninth and Harrison Streets

WILL HANDLE THE CELEBRATED

Hillside and Oakland Kentucky Coal

TRADEWATER COAL

For cash only till October 15th:

Choice Lump 7c, Nut 6c Bushel, Delivered

PRICE AT ELEVATOR, twenty-five bushels and over: Choice Lump 6c, Nut 5c bushel.

PRICE TO STEAMBOATS, foot of Jefferson street, Nut, Pea and Black 2 1/2c bushel, Mine Run 6c.

We will refund to husband all our friends who use coal houses we have already filled for next winter a dose.

Paducah Coal and Mining Co.  
Phone 254. Office at Elevator.

### Render Lump 7 cents

### Render Nut 6 cents

### Old Lee Anthracite

\$7.00 per Ton

### Central Coal and Iron Company

JEFF J. READ, Manager

TELEPHONE 370  
MR. R. BURBAUER, Collector

### HENRY MAMMEN, Jr.

### BOOK BINDER

A thoroughly equipped Book-making plant. You need send nothing out of town.

Patent Flat-Ovening Books